North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1851. NO. 5.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER.

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$8,500 DOLLARS worth of superior **Ready-made Clothing,**

Just received. E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Oct. 13, 1852. 101—

Shirts! Shirts!

30 DOZ. of those Patent Yoke-seam Shirts, just received at HARDING & CO.

Oct. 13, 1851 101—1

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots,
Just received by EVANS & COOKE
August 27, 1851. 86—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tIJ.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	$ 3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

For Sale at the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 1851. 89—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Nw York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

NEW LAW BOOK.

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols. Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

86—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
¼ doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from $ to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, ct. 20th, 8 51 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh,

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenee of gentlemen of taste. 87—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 101—

GRANT'S History of the Nestorians, or the Lost Tribes. Containing evidence of their identity, an account of their manners, customs, and ceremonies, together with sketches in ancient Assyria, &c., Map. 12mo. Muslin.

An important accession to our stores of geographical knowledge. *Church of England Review.*

Contains much curious and interesting information of which its name gives no previous warning. *Athenæum.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 16, 1851. 100—

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.

Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
bin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
onet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
ies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

The Last Chance for Bargains!

I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

A LITTLE BETTER YET!

Call and Examine for Yourselves!!

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Shoes! Shoes!

ROBINSON'S Walking Shoes and Slippers,
White Kid, Jenny Lind and Bronze Slippers,
Parodi, Super Seal and Jeffersonian Shoes,
Misses and Ohildren's Black and Fancy Bootes,
Men's Boy's and Servant's Shoes.
Which we are offering low.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

94—

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store

For Sale.

A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at F. MAHLER'S.

Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surpluinted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Book Store

Turner's North Carolina Almannac,

FOR 1852.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarlan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff, Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this Masonic Body will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

SPEECH OF KOSSUTH,

Delivered in Southampton, England, on the 25th October, 1851.

The mayor of Southampton gave to M. Kossuth an elegant entertainment on Saturday, the 25th, at his country house, at which were present, among others, Mr. Crookey, the American consul, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Cobden, and M. Pulsky. The room was crowded. The usual toasts to the Queen and Prince Albert were drank, followed by others to the "President of the United States" and the "Sultan of Turkey." The mayor then arose to propose the health of their illustrious guest, whose presence among them was a source of rejoicing to the whole English people. He was delighted to see the unanimity with which he was welcomed as the champion of constitutional liberty; and he trusted these demonstrations would have effect in the proper quarter. The press, which was the leading and most powerful agent in all reforms, would, he hoped, be unanimous on this subject. He would not dilate to them on the claims which Kossuth had upon all the friends of freedom. He had, as one of his first acts of power, emancipated 4,000,000 serfs, who could never be enthralled again, and the day was not, he hoped, far distant when he would have the power to emancipate eight millions more. [Loud cheers.] Without further preface, he would give them, "*The health of Louis Kossuth, and prosperity to his undertakings.*" [Loud cheers.]

M. Kossuth then rose, and, in excellent English, proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: In rising to thank you most sincerely for the noble, kind, and generous sentiments which have been so well expressed, and so heartily responded to, I experience emotions far too strong to permit of any display of eloquence, Besides, I was quite unprepared to meet so distinguished an assemblage as that which I have the honor of addressing. Not much accustomed to address public assemblies in my own language, I fear I shall have great difficulty in addressing you in English, and therefore must in the first instance claim your patience and generous indulgence. [Hear, hear.] I believe I may attribute the generous sentiments of which I am the object to nothing else than that sympathy with a struggle for freedom which so well befits the free Englishman, and to the fact that the cause of Hungary is a just case, strongly and intimately connected with the maintenance of the principles of freedom all over the world. [Loud cheers] Now, instead of any vain attempt to give you an eloquent speech, perhaps the better way will be to give you, in a plain, unvarnished manner, some information respecting the great cause which I have so deeply at heart. [Hear, hear.] I wish the people of England to know the true nature of the past troubles in Hungary, in order that we may preserve the generous sentiments already displayed towards us, and I believe that that can in no way be so well done as by a plain statement of facts, without any other unnecessary flourish or artificial pomp of words. [Hear, hear.] To understand fully the Hungarian question, it will be necessary to say a few words about Hungarian institutions. You all know that Hungary was for more than 800 years a constitutional monarchy, and that alone is no small indication as to the elements of strength existing in my nation. [Hear, hear.] When you reflet on the geographical position of Hungary, and reflect that the Magyar race are Asiatic people—men thrust into the middle of European races, without friends and without kindred—you must give credit for the firmness and inherent strength that maintained the national institutions for so long a period. We were, in fact, surrounded by despotic powers. On the one side was Turkey, encroaching on us for centuries, and against which we had for ages been considered the bulwark of Europe—not only of its civilization, but of its Christianity; and on another was Russia, a power which, not for the benefit of mankind, has grown prodigiously in influence during the last century, [hear;] on the third side was Austria, not the large empire it now is, but the proper dominions of the house of Hapsburg, not one of the sons of which, if history speaks truth, was ever the friend of political freedom. One of them, 'tis true—Joseph II—was the friend of religious freedom, and of the political freedom of the peasantry. But even he, the best of the Austrian dynasty, was strenuously opposed to any extension of political privileges. Such was our position, then, surrounded by Turkey, Russia, and the dominions of the house of Hapsburg; and, besides all that, we had an internal state of things which has always been considered a bar to national greatness—namely, that the people of the country were excluded from political privileges. Still, with all these difficulties, the Magyars preserved not only their national life but their national institutions. [Hear, hear.] Am I not, then, justified in saying that in such a nation there are elements of a future, and that such a nation deserves to have rights? [Loud cheers.] I have already stated that the original people of the country had a share in constitutional rights. The constitution of Hungary was aristocratic, but an aristocratic constitution of Hungary was somewhat different from the meaning which is attached to the word in England. In Hungary the word is not synonymous with power and wealth, but simply means position obtained by birth; so that if a man were born noble, all his children and children's children would be noble also. What was the consequence? Nations, like individuals, are subject to many changes, and the descendants of the old nobles of Hungary did not remain great and powerful, but became so propagated and diffused as to be nearly the people themselves, and poorer than the peasantry, because the nobles had the ambition not to work, as if labor were not the highest honor of humanity. [Loud cheers.] Therefore we found that this poor aristocracy were not only in the condition of the people, but actually poorer, because not so industrious. But one prominent feature in these facts is, that our aristocracy was not so opposed to the extension of constitutional rights as even the other aristocracies of the middle ages, and as was formerly the aristocracy of this country. I say was, because I confess that the aristocracy of England have known how to meet the exigencies of the time, to share their privileges with the people, and to bear with the latter their proper share in the public burdens of the country. And they have had their reward; for the aristocracy of England has remained firm, while other aristocracies have been scattered to the winds. But in Hungary the nobles were diffused among the people, mere agriculturists, landlords, or manufacturers and laborers, and therefore the word in one case must be taken with a meaning different from its acceptation in other countries; and I must add, that although the people were not by the ancient constitution allowed to speak for themselves, still we always found among the aristocracy generous and valiant men, ready to stand forth as the champions of their country, and of the rights of humanity. [Cheers.] To enable them to do so, they had framed two institutions—one was what I may call the Parliament of Hungary, and the other was the county municipal institutions; which latter, more than the Parliament were the safe-guards of the rights of the people. Besides, these county institutions were so framed that they could be the only media through which the government could convey orders to the magistrates and other officers. These county meetings were composed of noblemen who resided in the counties, and in some counties amounted to twenty-five or thirty thousand; every one of whom had the right of voting at elections for magistrates, who were the only executive power of the country. If the government wanted any order executed, it must be done by the municipal magistrate; but he could not come into immediate contact with the government, who must send their orders in the first instance to the county meeting. Such meetings had a right to discuss the orders of government, and more than one case has occurred in which the order was not forwarded to the magistrate for execution, but a remonstrance sent to the government for sending it. They formed thus a strong barrier against the encroachments of the government; and no country has needed such a barrier more than Hungary. For more than three centuries the house of Hapsburg has not had at its head a man who was a friend of political freedom. [Loud cheers.] Now, the house of Hapsburg has ruled in Hungary for these three centuries, not by conquest, but by the free choice of the nation; not without conditions, but firmly bound by treaties, the chief feature of which was that when the King was admitted to power in the order of his lineal succession, he was to rule and govern Hungary by means of its own public institutions, and according to its own laws; he swore solemly to do so, and prayed to the eternal God to bless him and his race, as he was true to his oath. Thirteen Kings we have had of this dynasty, and no man can charge me with exaggeration when I say that the rule of these thirteen Kings has been a continuous perjury. [Great sensation, caused by the wonderful energy which M. Kossuth threw into the delivery of this sentence.] Yes, perjury—that is the word. [Renewed cheering.] Gentlemen, I am a plain man, and call things by their right names. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, when the Hungarian nation elected the head of the house of Hapsburg as her sovereign, the country contained upwards of 4,000 German geographical square miles, which, I am informed, are equal to about 100,000 English square miles, and fifteen millions of people—no small or insignificant realm, as you will admit. [Hear, hear.] At that time, too, the house of Hapsburg ruled constitutionally in all their other provinces, but subsequently those provinces lost their rights; and, through the whole of the three centuries, the direction of the ambition of the house of Hapsburg has been to obtain undisputed absolute dominion over all their territories.

Shortly before the Pesth struggle there was not a single province of the Austrian empire that had a constitution, the ambition of the house of Hapsburg having absorbed the constitutional rights of all. Our constitutional rights were not absorbed, because we did not belong to the Austrian empire; nor had we any connexion with it, except such as that of Hanover with this country, with this exception, that the line of succession was not limited in the same manner. We administered a coronation oath, setting forth that there was to be no connection between Hungary and any other province, and that, while we acknowledged the same sovereign, our rights were to be preserved, and we were to be governed solely by our own laws and customs. [Hear, hear.] We also provided that, in case the sovereignty should, in the line of succession, fall into the hands of a child, the same course should not be adopted as in the case of Austria. In such a contingency the regent of Austria would be some elder member of the royal family; but we provided that a Hungarian palatine should be appointed, so that our constitutional rights should not be absorbed. These rights were also protected by our municipal institutions, which, with an inherent strength that never could be completely broken, steadily resisted the encroachments of the crown. Perhaps I may illustrate the defensive strength of these institutions by alluding to the siege of Saragossa by Napoleon. When Napoleon had battered down the walls, he was as far from success as ever, because he had to fight single battles with the citizens in every street. So it was in Hungary with her municipal institutions. [Cheers.] I remember an occasion when the house of Hapsburg, in defiance of the Parliament, levied troops and raised the taxes from one to two-and-a-half times as much as they were before, and when the majority of over fifty-two of our counties, influenced by terror and every other means at the disposal of the government, submitted to the encroachment. At that time there were only ten or twelve comitats that resisted, and the resistance of even these few was as effective as that of the people of Saragossa. [Loud cheers.] By these means we preserved, through all encroachments, some shadow of independence; but the Austrian government, having obtained absolute power in their other provinces, took every means, from open violence to the most insidious frauds, to overthrow our municipal institutions. They fomented our quarrels, undermined our national character, impoverished our country, and corrupted our nobles.

Our Parliament, which ought to be convened once in three years, was not convened for twenty; and so arbitary government went on, until at last we became aware that from 300,000 to 500,000 nobles would not be sufficient to defend the rights of the country from the despotic tendencies of Austria. From this point date our struggles, which have now lasted for about twenty-eight years. We decided that our best safeguard would be to inspire all the people with the sentiments of patriotism, by giving all an equal interest in constitutional rights. [Loud cheers.] That was the direction of public opinion in Hungary in 1825. We felt the necessity the more, because, although we had a board of council of government, which by law was responsible to the country, and were bound not to carry into execution any order even of the sovereign which was contrary to our laws, still we knew that there was no real responsibility in this council, because no corrupt body can be made to feel responsibility. Individuals may be made responsible, but when the government becomes collective responsibility vanishes. We saw, therefore, that our rights and privileges were vanishing under the machinations of the Austrian government in which Metternich was then all in all; and feeling that 500,000 nobles could not effectually resist such encroachments, we proposed to give the whole fifteen millions of our people an interest in constitutional rights, and a motive for defending them. The peasantry must form an important consideration in every country, but doubly so in Hungary, which was and is chiefly an agricultural country. The condition of our peasantry became, then, the first topic with our reformers, who felt that our country so highly gifted by Nature, could never be made the earthly paradise it ought to be except by free laborers enjoying constitutional rights; and, seeing that our peasant had to work for his landlord one hundred and four days in the year, to which must be added Sundays, festivals, and winter, and had to give the ninth of his produce to the seigneur, the tenth to the bishop, we felt that this was a condition contrary to human rights and the principles of justice. [Loud cries of "Hear, Hear."] The first thing, then, we did was to emancipate the people. [Loud cheers.] The reform, however, was only effected by slow degrees. In the long Parliament, which sat from 1832 to 1836, it was proposed in the lower house, which consists wholly of elected members—that every peasant should have the right to make himself free of his feudal and seignorial burdens by paying off the capital of his dues. At first we proposed that this power should be independent of the will of the landlord, but were opposed by the House of Lords, until at last, by the influence of government, it was reduced to the privilege of purchasing freedom with the consent of the landlord. The modified measure was carried by the Commons and Lords, but was refused by the Regent, who was thus at issue with the people on this great question in 1836. I should state that the members of the Commons voted as they were instructed by the comitats, and therefore it was towards the latter that the intrigues of the government were principally directed. They could not corrupt them by means of the Count Palatine, who, being by office President of the House of Lords, could not intrigue with the county meetings, and therefore other persons were selected to carry into the county meetings every species of corruption. [Hear, hear.] They appointed an administrator in every county, who should never leave the county, but be present at every meeting, control every act, and corrupt every troublesome member, in order that the comitats might become at last the mere instruments and tools of government. It was this system we opposed with all our strength of mind and body, but with no narrow view to the privileges of our own class. We wanted these institutions to be independent, in order that we might reform our system for the benefit of the entire people. [Loud cheers.] But the more we developed our views of reform, the more actively the government set their administrators to work throughout the country, and that was our condition up to the Diet of October or November, 1847, a year or so before the French revolution. I wish to show that in Hungary we were not revolutionists—I am not blaming revolutions—but the Hungarians were engaged in no secret conspiracy, but at public meetings, and in an open and constitutional way, struggled manfully for their rights. [Hear, hear.] I myself had the honor to be elected a member of the Parliament of 1847, for the metropolitan county of Pesth, when the government of the day did everything possible to prevent my election. The good sense of the nobles, however, carried me in triumph. [Cheers.] The first question I proposed, according to the instructions I had received from my constitutents, was that our municipal institutions should be restored to their original purity, that the system of administrators should be abolished, and that until these measures should be carried, no taxes should be voted. The houses of Lords and Commons were at issue on this question, discussing it for upwards of two months, and remained in disagreement. I should mention that it was necessary that both houses, should agree upon a measure before it was laid before the King, but there was no limit to the communication between the two houses. The measure had not a majority in the Lords, because it contained so many functionaries appointed by government and persons aspiring to be functionaries; but still I have the gratification of knowing that it was supported by many of the most independent of the lords of Hungary, among whom was my lamented and unfortunate friend Louis Bathyany. Still corruption went on, and I felt at last that our only course was to apply ourselves at once to the chief source of evil. On the head of the King of Hungary rests two crowns—the one constitutional and the other absolute—and these two could never agree together. Which ultimately prevails in the struggle history tells in many a dark page. I proposed therefore, that, as the house of Hapsburg declined to restore the rights of Hungary, out of deference to the people of Vienna it was our duty, as the elder brother in the national family, that the people of Vienna should also get franchises. I believe that no just man will say that I was wrong in that proposition, which was universally accepted. I was not planning revolution; that is an accusation which I know will find no echo in the breast of any just or generous man. [Loud cheers.] My speech on the subject was read in all the coffee-houses of Vienna, news of the French revolution arrived, and the Viennese rose. That was the Austrian revolution; and I must frankly own that I immediately decided not to be carried away by the excitement of the time, but to take the reins of government into my own hands, and to avail myself of the opportunity that God had given, not Hungary made. [Cheers.] The first thing I proposed was the emancipation of the peasantry, and of course, under the circumstances, it was carried unanimously by both houses. [Hear, hear.] Still I was anxious not to hurt the interests of any person, but rather to spare those who, although not quite national in their origin, had yet in course of time become interlaced with the fortunes of a great many people. I proposed—and my proposal was adopted—that peasants should be free from all duties—free without paying: liberty is not a thing to be paid for. [Cheers.] But I proposed at the same time that the seigneurs should get indemnification, not from the peasant, but from the land. Our country has large resources, which, by good management, would be more than enough to give full and entire compensation to the nobles. I engaged my honor and my oath to give this idemnification, and it was carried in Parliament. [Hear.] As I stated before, the poor people had every duty, but no rights; and I proposed that rights should at once be conceded, and that every man possessing the franchise should, according to his means, contribute to the public necessities. This was carried unanimously. The third plan was, that the people should be admitted immediately to all rights of franchise, not only as to the election of members of Parliament, but also for magistrates and other public functionaries. But now, when all the people were admitted to the franchise, half a million of persons could not be convoked on our plan, and therefore I proposed that every community should select a person to represent them. These were my principles. [Cheers.] I made no enroachment on men's rights, either in their family or in communities. I wished that the government should be sufficiently powerful for the public necessity, and to enforce obedience to the law, but not to interfere with the social or municipal rights of men. We proposed, further, that, as councils of government could not be made responsible, the executive should be managed by members responsible to Parliament. These were the proposals which were carried out, with several others, with the details of which I shall not detain you. We established a responsible ministry, emancipated the peasantry, ordained that the nobles should participate with the peasantry in all public duties, and that all should have the franchise both for members of Parliament and for county meetings. These laws were brought by a deputation, headed by the Archduke Palatine, up to Vienna. He asked, in the name of the future of Hungary, and of the peace of Austria, that these terms should be granted. We were ordered to bring our claims before the Emperor of Austria, and also to ask him to give our fettered brethren of Austria their rights. At that time there was doubt and hesitation in every country except this; which having made one glorious revolution, finds the principles then established sufficient to carry out every necessary change. Here, then, everything was quiet, while on the continent all was movement. The government hesitated to concede these just claims. I went myself to the imperial palace, and told the Emperor if he persisted I could not guarantee what would be the consequence with these movements in Europe, and when the people of Hungary saw their just claims resisted. They told me the claims would be conceded if Vienna could only be kept quiet, and that it should not appear as if the house of Hapsburg had been compelled to be just. It was one of those curious examples of the vicissitudes of human life, in which myself, an humble son of modest Hungary, was in a position to hold the destinies of the house of Hapsburg and all its crowns in these hands. [M. Kossuth here made a powerful impression by the energy of his manner, stretching out both his hands as he finished the sentence.] I said, "Be just to my father land, and I will give peace and tranquillity to Vienna."

They promised to be just, and before twenty-four hours I gave peace and tranquility to Vienna, [loud cheers;] and before the eternal God, who will make responsible my soul—before history, the independent judge of events—I have a right to say that the house of Hapsburg owes its existence as a dynasty to me. [Tremendous cheering.] At last the sanction of the government was given to these laws; but while we were receiving the promises of the Emperor in one room, the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the present King, and sister of the last, was in another, plotting with Metternich how to get rid of these promises. [Hear, hear.] In a few weeks the King came to Presburg, when I was First Minister—an office which I was forced to accept; for I can appeal to the public knowledge of my nature, of my enemies, and of my friends, that I always considered power as a burden. Before we went to Vienna for sanction to the law appointing responsible ministers, I addressed the people of Presburg; I took my poor friend, Louis Bathyany, [M. Kossuth was here affected to tears,] by the hand, and said to the people,—"Don't cheer me, he must be the first President of Hungary." He declined, unless I would enter office with him, and thus I was forced to enter. In a few days after the Serbs revolted, stirred up as it appeared by the Camarilla of Vienna. They took for pretext that, by ancient diplomas, that part of Hungary which they occupied, to the amount of two or three hundred thousand people, had been given to them. Nobody denied this; but they insisted that it should be politically separated from Hungary, and form a separate banat. Now, although this banat in which they lived contained 1,300,000 people, the Serbs number only 300,000 who speak the Wallachian tongue, the remainder of the people speaking German. The government of which I was a member, seeing that there must be some plot in all this, considered that we were bound to suppress this revolt. Besides, I should state that one of the chief political manœuvres of Metternich was to oppress one nation by means of another. One army was drawn out of the land, part in Bohemia and part in Italy, while we had in Hungary Germans, Croats, Poles and Wallachs. At the head of this revolt was the Ban of Croatia, and they finished by declaring their independence. We, the Hungarian ministers, entreated the King to give his consent to convoke the Parliament, in order that means might be obtained to suppress the revolt. I, the minister of Hungary, nominated by the King, stood beside the Archduke Palatine when he gave the order. [Hear, hear.] The King fled to Inspruck, and a deputation went there inviting him to come to Buda, and rely on the loyalty of the people. We promised to defend him against all the world; and the Hungarians have proved that they can defend what they have promised to defend. [Cheers.] I also stood beside the Archduke Palatine when he read the solemn edict of the King condemning the machinations of the Croats and Serbs, and stating that he had given orders to his ministers in Hungary to put down the revolt. In the same edict he called upon his faithful Parliament of Hungary to levy an army, and to provide means to carry on the war. I it was who proposed it to Parliament; but I had hardly said a few words when I was stopped in my speech, and the supplies granted at once. While these matters were going on, news arrived from Italy that the battle of Costanza had been won, and that the government of Vienna were now in a position to consider the means of crushing Hungary. A proclamation was issued asking Jellachich, who had been proclaimed a traitor by the King, to go against Hungary, calling him a friend. Surely there is not an honest man in the world who will not condemn that. [Hear, hear.] Jellachich came on with 30,000 men; but we beat him, taking two armies and one general—our only force being the undisciplined people armed with scythes. He then asked for a truce, and two days were given him; and, in the mean time he broke his word and escaped. We followed him. I was then president of the council, the ministry having resigned, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, before the arrangement of the budget, which was against the constitution, which provided that the Parliament should not separate without arranging the budget. In addition to this violation of constitutional rights, the King makes his *alter ego* (giving to him the power to govern Hungary) of Jellachich, the man whom he had proclaimed as a traitor. We said we would not take the traitor as governor, and that the Parliament could not be dissolved, because it had voted no budget. We declared that the order for dissolution had not been signed by the responsible officer, and that, therefore, the Parliament must sit. I had then the honor to be president of the provisional government, and I ordered Jellachich, who had escaped towards Vienna, to be followed. When he came to the frontiers of Austria, I sent a commissioner to the governor, demanding from the general of the Austrian army that they should respect the laws of neutrality towards us, and not give any shelter to the revolted. But they not only protected him, but permitted him to join in the operations of the siege of Vienna. These two armies came to Hungary under Windischgratz, calling us rebels and slaves. We struggled, and fought battles—history tells how. [Loud cheers.] But still one thing I must add, that, although we were victors, defeating the imperial armies in several battles—although the Emperor of Austria had issued a proclamation on the 4th March, 1849, in which, relying on the false report of a general victory that never occurred, he declared by a single scratch of his pen that the nationality of Hungary was blotted out, and its constitution was to be torn up, and that henceforth Hungary was to be incorporated with the Austrian empire, to be ruled by his good will and pleasure—notwithstanding all this, I say, still we did not proclaim a rupture with the House of Harpsburg, until I had received certain intelligence that the Russian intetvention had been decided upon and accepted. [Hear, hear]. And I am sorry to add, that we also got information that against this intervention we had no help to expect anywhere. [M. Kossuth was here deeply affected, and burst into tears.]

Then I considered the matter in my conscience, and came to the conclusion that either my nation must submit to overthrow, and to an end of its life, without even trying to save ourselves, or, if we were not cowards and base enough to commit such suicide, some reward was necessary to justify the struggles and sacrifices of the people. And I proposed that if we were to contend against two great empires—if there was nobody to help us—nobody to prevent Paskewitsch, as he had promised, treading on the neck of Hungary—if we were to struggle for our liberties as we had once struggled for the Christian liberties of Europe, then I proposed as a reward the independence of Hungary, and my proposal was accepted. [Loud cheers.] That is a statement of what occurred, and you all know what was the result. How we fared let me not say; it is too deep matter for sorrow. This much only will I say: that, although forsaken by the whole world, I am this day confident that we would have been a match for the combined forces of the two despotic powers; but it is my fault and my weakness that, as governor of Hungary, having the lead in this great movement, I had not art enough to fight with equal arms the duplicity of Russia. You know how he introduced treason into our counsels. Had I only been prepared for this treason, all would certainly not have failed. [Hear, hear.] But the result of what has occurred is, that the house of Hapsburg, as a dynasty, exists no more. It merely vegetates at the whim of the mighty Czar, [a laugh,] to whom it has become the obedient servant. [Hear, hear.] But if the people of England only decided that Russia should not set her foot on the neck of Hungary—if they would only resolve to say "stop" to Russia, and nothing more—we might still be happy. Hungary would have knowledge, patriotism, loyalty, and courage enough to dispose of its own domestic matters, as it is the sovereign right of every nation to do. [Hear, hear.] And now, gentlemen, I trust you will excuse me if I have not answered your expectations—if I have tired you. [No, no.] My intention was to show you that the cause of my poor country is worthy of your generous sympathy, because we have struggled for a national existence, which when once lost, there is no resurrection any more for a people. This is the cause for which I ask your generous sympathy, and which I am enabled to lay before you here through the generous hospitality of the mayor of Southampton. He has acted the part of a kind and generous friend to one so undeserving as myself. He was a father to the unfortunate, and a protector of suffering humanity. Happy the realm where such a man can rise from the people by his own perseverence, his own integrity, his own energy. It is the glory of England that such a man, rising in such a manner, can enjoy the confidence of his countrymen. Let me, then, while expressing my humble and everlasting thanks for the kind sentiments entertained towards me, propose to you, with the deepest affection, the health of the mayor of Southampton. [Cheers.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL. What is called protection, is putting duty on a foreign commodity, in order to enable the producer of a similar domestic commodity, to get a higher price for it than he could otherwise obtain. No manufacturer would desire a protecting duty, if it were not to produce this effect, and as this is a self-evident proposition, no proof is necessary for its support.

A protecting duty, then, puts money into the pockets of the protected classes, by enabling them to sell their commodities at a higher price than consumers would have to pay for foreign goods of the same kind. But this increased price, whatever it may be, must be taken out of the pockets of the consumers, for it is not possible that money can be put into the pockets of one class, without coming out of the pockets of another.

Now, it is as plain as the nose on a man's face, that if the country is enriched by putting money into the pockets of the manufacturers, it is impoverished to at east an equal amount, by taking it out of the pockets of the consumers, so that what is gained on one hand is lost on the other. The two accounts balance each other, and the country, that is the whole community, is not one farthing the gainer by the operation. To say that the country is enriched by the system of protection, is as absurd as to say that the joint concern of Peter and Paul is enriched because some rogue has robbed Peter to pay Paul, or, as it would be for a thirsty Arab on the desert of Zahara, to fancy that he had more water to drink, by pouring his scanty supply from one vessel into another.

From this view of the question, it would appear that the country as a whole, if it was not on the one hand enriched by the protective system, would not on the other be impoverished by it. This would be the case, if in point of fact the gains and losses were equal. It would then be a mere robbing of Peter to pay Paul. But the truth is, that a protective system robs Peter of two dollars whilst it puts only one into the pockets of Paul. This position, however, must be proved, and if we can do it the question may be considered at rest.

Let us take the case of a yard of broadcloth. To import a yard of English cloth we will suppose to cost, free of duty, $4. A similar yard of equal quality cannot, we will also suppose, be made in this country, so as to be sold at a fair profit, for less than $6. To enable the domestic manufacturer, then, to enter into competition with the English manufacturer, would require a duty of $2 per yard, so as to bring up the foreign to the price of the domestic article.

Here we have two dollars taken from the pockets of a consumer, in the form of an increased price. If he buys the foreign cloth, the amount goes in the public treasury. If he buys the American cloth only a yard of it goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, and nothing into the Treasury. The whole cannot go into the pockets of the manufacturer, for, upon the case supposed, it was assumed that he could not make the cloth for $4. If we suppose the actual cost of manufacturer to be $5, and the profits of the domestic manufacturer $1, it will be evident that Peter has been robbed of two dollars in order to pay Paul one. It is not contended that this is the exact proportion between the losses and gains, but it is contended that in no case where a protecting duty is necessary to sustain a branch of industry, does the whole increased price go into the pockets of the manufacturer, and it follows of consequence, that as the losses are greater than the gains, the community as a whole, in every case are losers.

But, it may be asked, if two dollars are taken from the pockets of Peter, and only one goes into the pockets of Paul, and nothing into the Treasury, what becomes of the other dollar? The answer is at hand. The one dollar is lost in the expenses of manufacture. But do not operatives get it in the form of increased wages? No, for they get no more wages than they could earn in other pursuits. It is sunk in precisely the same way as a dollar would be sunk if there were two processes of making an article, one which would require two day's labor, and the other one day's; and if the maker should adopt the former instead of the latter process; the difference would be an uncompensated loss to the public; and this difference, whatever it may be, is the measure of one of the losses the country sustains by a protective duty.

Norfolk Argus.

Bishop Otey of the Episcopal Church has arrived in good health, in New York, on his return from Europe.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1851.

SKETCHES OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We are indebted to Col. Wheeler for a copy of his Sketches of North-Carolina.

This work is in two volumes bound together—the first is devoted to the history of the State from its discovery to the present time; and the second is devoted to the Counties, embracing an account of their origin, their members of Assembly, their distinguished men, &c. The first volume contains 138 pages, and the second 470 pages.

This work, in the language of the Author, has been "compiled from original records, official documents, and traditional statements"; and it embraces much concerning the early history of the State and her prominent men, which had not before seen the light.

Col. Wheeler has been engaged in collecting information for these Sketches for the last ten years. He has enjoyed excellent opportunities for obtaining it, and we know he has applied himself to his task with unwearied industry and unflagging zeal. The result is now before the public. It is due to candor to state that the style is, in many instances, inaccurate and defective, and that, in some respects, the best taste has not been displayed; but we are not disposed to criticise the work, or to find fault with the *manner* of its execution. It contains a mass of facts which ought to be known to every son of the State; and we trust that every reading man will procure the work, study it, and imbue the minds of his children with the knowledge it contains and the patriotic spirit that pervades it.

Col. Wheeler has been cheered from the first by the united voice of the Press of the State; and now that his work has been completed, we have no doubt that the same voice will be heard, from the seashore to the mountains, in warm approval of his patriotic labors. In addition to this the first Presses of the country—the Washington Union, the National Intelligencer, and the Pennsylvanian—have spoken of the work in the most favorable terms. They regard it as worthy of the subject, and as calculated to add much to a knowledge of the true character of the State.

We learn that quite a large edition of the work has been issued, but such is the demand for it that it will doubtless be exhausted in the course of a few months. The price is only two dollars, thus putting it in the power of every one to obtain a copy. We expect to draw upon its facts quite largely in the course of our Editorial labors; but in the meantime, as our readers would no doubt be pleased with specimens of its matter, we shall take occasion before long to lay some extracts from it before them.

The work may be obtained at the Bookstores in this City. The Author may be addressed at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, North-Carolina.

MR. RENCHER'S LETTER.

The letter of the Hon. Abram Rencher, in another column, will arrest attention. It speaks for itself. Mr. Rencher has despatched his assailants by a single blow.

His letter, published in this journal last Winter, with reference to his treatment in Boston, whither he had gone for the purpose of securing some fugitive slaves, told upon the Administration. Its disclosures were of such a character that the unscrupulous organs of the party were at once employed in the work of attempting to weaken their force, and thus shield the Administration; but the judgment of the public was pronounced, and the correctness of that judgment has been evidenced, as Mr. Rencher well remarks, by the President's "confession" of his "errors," as shown in the adoption by him of more vigorous measures.

We shall allude to this matter again, in case the conduct of these party organs should render it necessary.

METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.

We stated in our last, that Judge Nelson of the United States Court had delivered an able decision in favor of the right of the Methodist Church, South, to an equal share of the property on hand when the Church divided. This is a most gratifying result.

The Richmond Enquirer, in noticing this decision, says: "This just decision secures to the Methodist Church, South, property to the amount of about $300,000, we believe. Judge Nelson has already won the regard of the country by his bold and able vindication of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law and of the imperative obligation upon the North to execute it to the letter. The present decision will serve to increase the confidence of all patriots in his impartiality, firmness and devotion to duty. Every such decision as the above, will exert a beneficial influence on the Northern mind, in infusing a proper sense of justice and acknowledgement of Southern Rights."

COL. FORNEY.

We heartily endorse the following from the Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer:

"Considerable speculation is on foot in reference to the question,—Who is to be Clerk of the House? Col. Forney has many friends, and has rendered much service to the republican party. In addition to his long and faithful service, he has fine business talents, and would make a very acceptable candidate for that distinguished position. I do not know but that, in reality, Col. Forney would *be the most judicious selection.* Certainly, no objection can be made to him on the score of unfaithfulness to the republican party, for it is a notorious fact, that, in the city of Philadelphia, his stirring appeals have been the principal cause of the late republican triumph in Pennsylvania. Such a soldier deserves promotion."

Col. Forney eminently deserves this mark of confidence and esteem at the hands of the national Democracy. His election as Clerk would not only give satisfaction to the party every where, but it would be hailed by the Democracy in this quarter with sincere gratification.

The attack of the Raleigh Register upon LOUIS KOSSUTH is calculated to create disgust in the mind of every generous citizen and friend of liberty. That paper assumes certain statements of the *attache* alluded to elsewhere by us to-day, to be true, and proceeds to speak of the great patriot in just such terms as it would use towards some political opponent. It pronounces him "conceited," and ridicules the idea that he is a second Washington. We think the Register might agree to permit Kossuth to be *called* a second Washington, seeing that that paper and its party have had regularly, once in four years, a "second Washington" as their candidate for President. Mr. Clay was a "second Washington"—General Taylor was ditto; and the Whig National Convention is to decide, we suppose, who is to be the next.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Bailey to hold the Special Term of the Superior Court of Buncombe on the 1st Monday of December, in place of Judge Caldwell, who will be absent from the State.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

A friend writes us as follows, from Morganton, Burke County, under date November 12th:

"DEAR SIR: I write you in order that you may be made acquainted as early as possible with the particulars of a melancholy affair, which occurred in this place yesterday afternoon. About two o'clock P. M. yesterday, just after Court was called, W. W. Avery, Esq. of Morganton, shot Samuel Flemming, of Yancey, dead in the Court-House. The ball from Avery's pistol struck Flemming in the right side, passed entirely through his body, and lodged in the left breast of his vest. Flemming died in a very few moments. A bowie knife, and some other sort of knife or spear, were found upon his person, and a revolver in his saddle-bags. Mr. Avery immediately surrendered himself, and is now in jail.

The facts connected with this affair, from its inception to its fatal termination, are these: Flemming and a portion of his wife's relations in McDowell County, have been for some time past engaged in litigation, of a character which has left a pretty general impression upon the public mind that he was a dishonest and corrupt man. In fact, independently of his lawsuits with his relations, his conduct otherwise had already given him an infamous notoriety. On Saturday of McDowell Court, a little more than two weeks since, being the day on which the Equity Docket was taken up, a suit in which Mr. Avery had filed a bill on behalf of Mr. Greenlee (Flemming's brother-in-law,) against Flemming, was heard. The bill, as I understand, disclosed a scheme of successful villiany and fraud on the part of Flemming, by which he had swindled his relations, the Greenlee's, out of large sums of money. In the argument of the cause, Mr. Avery commented upon the facts in as mild a manner as duty to his client would permit. In fact, I have it from Mr. Flemming's own counsel, Mr. N. W. Woodfin, that Mr. Avery on that occasion made no remark which did not legitimately and necessarily grow out of the fair argument of the cause; and that he used no language which could be construed by Flemming as *personally* offensive. When Court adjourned, Mr. Avery had no sooner got upon the Court-yard than he was approached by Flemming, and after interchanging a few words, and as Avery was walking from him, with his back to him, Flemming drew a cowhide and struck him several blows. Avery immediately turned and knocked him down with his fist; but being totally unarmed himself, and knowing that Flemming was always armed, he attempted only to keep him off, and knocked him down a second time, when Flemming rose with a rock in his hand, struck Avery several blows on the temple and over the eye, which felled him to the ground and rendered him insensible for some time. This terminated the affair at Marion. Mr. Avery was taken to his room so injured by the blows inflicted that he was unable, had he desired it, *then* to punish Flemming for the indignity offered him. In the meantime Flemming goes about the country boasting that he had cowhided Avery, and denouncing him as a coward, bragging that he had cowhided one lawyer, and would serve the whole profession so, if they spoke disrespectfully of him. On the very day of his death, yesterday, not five miuutes before he was shot, he was talking in the streets in his bragadocia style, of what he had done, and doing every thing in his power to fasten deeper the disgrace and infamy which he thought he had already certainly fixed on Mr. Avery by using a cowhide upon him. *Upon the very first opportunity which offered,* Avery shot him, as I have already described, through and through.

* * * * * *

You know Mr. Avery to be a man of the mildest and gentlest manners, peaceable and quiet in his disposition, and good-natured and kind. He is in no way responsible for the circumstances in which he was placed, and which compelled him to do what he has done. * * * Flemming attempted to cowhide him in the presence of the Judge, just as they were leaving Court. In the presence of the Judge, and in open Court, he expiated this atrocious offence against an estimable man and an honorable profession."

The above embraces the material and important portions of our Correspondent's letter. He states further, that Mr. Avery had just been arraigned, and would be tried on Thursday or Friday, the 13th and 14th.

We deeply regret this occurrence, but we have no hesitation in saying that we do not see how Mr. Avery could have pursued a different course. Mr. Avery is a gentleman and a man of honor. In the discharge of his duties at the bar, he had occasion to speak of a bad man; he did so, mildly and in such a way as to give that man no just cause of offence; and for this he is followed up, cowhided, struck down in the struggle and seriously bruised and beaten. What less could he have done? He vindicated his outraged honor upon the first opportunity that presented itself, in the only way in which he could do it, dealing as he was compelled to do with such a man as Flemming. We knew Flemming well. He has gone to his doom, and we would not disturb even his repose. He was a reckless, unprincipled, violent, bad man; and the community in which he lived has suffered no loss by his death.

Mr. Avery was driven to this deed. A more amiable man than he is never breathed. Our Correspondent truly describes him as mild and gentle in his manners, and as good-natured and kind in his disposition. We anticipate his triumphant acquittal, not only by a Jury of his country, but at the bar of public opinion.

THE CHRISTIANA WITNESSES. The escape from prison of two of the witnesses against the Christiana rioters, has induced the U. S. District Attorney, at Philadelphia, to request the Circuit Court to appoint two watchmen, one to remain at the prison during each day, and the other every night till the trials take place. The court complied with the request, and also granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, ordering the keeper of the prison to produce the missing witnesses. This movement will probably bring out all the facts connected with the escape.

Balt. Sun.

These escaped witnesses are said to be the most important ones detained for the trial. It is stated that the jailor did not report to the proper authority that they had escaped, until some twenty-four hours had elapsed; and now, after the horse is out and gone, the stable-door is locked and guarded! There is *energy* for you with a vengeance! What *foresight!* What remarkable *care* to have the witnesses all ready for the trial! How gratifying it will be to have "all the facts connected with the escape" duly ascertained and "brought out"! If things go on this way

KOSSUTH.

We present to-day the Speech of Louis Kossuth, at Southampton, England. It is a great Speech. Kossuth is undoubtedly an orator of the first stamp. A foreigner, he handles the English tongue with much ease and grace; indeed, he is master of it, for he says in it what he wishes to say in the fewest words and in the best style.

The Speech contains a rapid and no doubt true account of the difficulties between Hungary and Austria, and of the attempted revolution in the former. It will be read with interest by every one.

It turns out that the statements recently published in this country to the effect that Kossuth had disagreed with the Commander and officers of the Mississippi, *and had* acted improperly, are entirely destitute of foundation. The noble patriot has been misrepresented and slandered. These statements are said to have ema nated from some *attache* of the American government, in Europe—some vile fellow, who was either flattered by some of the aristocrats into this deed of injustice and falsehood towards Kossuth, or bribed to it by Austrian gold. We agree with the Boston Post that this government ought at once to "cast this heartless dog from his official position." The New York papers contain statements and letters in which the representations of this *attache* are denied by Capt. Long and his officers; and, to put the matter beyond all doubt, the last Washington Republic publishes by authority, the following extract from a letter from Kossuth himself. It is dated Bay of Gibraltar, October 13, on board the steam-frigate Mississippi, and is addressed to Capt. Long. Kossuth says:

"So I have but one favor yet to claim, and that is that you may be pleased to accept for yourself, as well as for the officers and crew of this ship, the most sincere expression of my warmest thanks for the noble, kind, and generous affection I was honored with on board this ship. The remembrance of it will be a lasting treasure to my heart, and I will cherish it as a fair gift of the Almighty, may I meet with whatever fate throughout my tempest-tossed life. I hope to meet you soon again on the happy shores of your glorious land. Let me hope that you and all who have the honor to do service to their country under your command on board the Mississippi frigate, will bear to me a kind remembrance, and the same high-minded affection they honored me with from the first moment I bowed with deep respect before the glorious flag of your ship, and felt free once more because protected by it, and surrounded by your frank, loyal, gallant, true American hearts.

May the blessing of God, and glory and happiness attend you wherever you go.

Please to communicate this my warm wishes and sentiments to the noble-minded, gallant officers, and to the crew of the ship. "KOSSUTH."

The Republic adds: "Capt. Long states that he is entirely unconscious that any but the kindest feeling and courtesy were extended to Gen. Kossuth, while on board the Mississipi." So this infamous falsehood, gotten up by some contemptible minion of arbitrary power, and repeated in this country *with so much apparent regret* by certain newspapers, is blown to the winds.

Kossuth has written a letter to the Mayor of New York, in which he gives his reasons for leaving the Mississippi, and proceeding to England, in another vessel. These reasons are not only satisfactory in themselves, but the motives which governed his conduct are honorable to him as a patriot and a man.

Kossuth has been received in England, and indeed at all points where he touched before his arrival there, in the most enthusiastic manner. He had visited London privately. He was waited upon at Southampton by Mr. Lawrence, the American minister, the Hon. R. J. Walker, Mr. Cobden, and others of distinction. We make the following extract from the latest foreign news, received by the steamer Cambria:

"The leading topic of remark in England, is the visit of the illustrious Kossuth. He has been received everywhere with the most marked attention. The banquet given in his honor, at Southampton, was a magnificent affair. The London Times, however, continues to attack him very severely, and its comments have, to some extent, influenced public opinion. Kossuth will leave with his family for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 13th inst."

He may, therefore, be expected at New York about the 24th of this month.

The London Times gives the following description of Kossuth and his family:

"Word-painting is a difficult matter, as each man may attach a different meaning to one's attempt at description; so I am not very sanguine that I shall be successful in conveying to your readers an idea of M. Kossuth's personal appearance. He stands about five feet eight inches in height, has a slight and apparently not strongly-knit frame, and is a little round-shouldered. His face is rather oval; a pair of bluish-gray eyes, which somewhat reminded me of O'Connell's in expression, well set beneath a full arched brow, give an animated and intelligent look to his countenance. His forehead, high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and time has just begun to grizzle, a head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. He has got the true Hungarian nose, but it is a fair, well-formed feature—such as a French passport would describe as *moyen*; a thick moustache nearly covers his mouth, except when he speaks or smiles, and unites with beard and whisker in a full flow of dark hair falling down from his chin. The portraits are singularly unlike him in either person or expression. Whether from his recent captivity or from constitutional causes, there is somehow an air of lassitude in his look, to which the fatigue of his voyage not improbably contributed. Altogether he gives one the idea of a man of thought rather than a man of action; there is a speculative air in his face, mingled with some degree of melancholy, which would mark him for a visionary or theoretical enthusiast, rather than for a great leader or a soldier. He was very plainly attired in a dark green frock-coat, with a little silk braid at the back and edges, and wore a common low-crowned square felt hat. Madame Kossuth, who seemed in delicate health, stood beside her children, Francis and Louis, boys, and Wilhelmina, a girl—the eldest about 11, the youngest 7—and was dressed as simply as her husband. Some nice-looking fellows, bearded like the pard, in braided military frocks, lounged about the docks, a few of whom, as indeed possibly their leader might have done, had suffered no doubt a good deal from seasickness."

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. There has been no choice of Governor by the people. Winthrop leads Boutwell upwards of 20,000, but falls behind the united Democratic and Free Soil vote, nearly 8,000. The Legislature will have to elect the Governor. The House is undoubtedly "coalition." The Senate thus far stands 18 coalition, 20 whigs, and 11 no choice.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. It was at first stated that Gen. Foote was sweeping Mississippi, and would be elected Governor over Col. Davis by twenty thousand majority. Now, it is stated, 55 Counties have been heard from, which give Gen. Foote only 1,000 majority.

This is the latest news from Mississippi.

Forest Life and *Forest Trees*, is the title of an interesting volume, which has been laid on our table by Turner. It is from the pen of John S. Springer, and is descriptive of the manner of life of the Maine lumbermen. It contains also a description of the Forest Trees of some of the Eastern States; and it abounds with adventures, founded on fact, of the most exciting character.

The book can be had at Mr. Turner's Store.

COTTON. The last arrival from Europe brought intelligence of a still further decline in Cotton. We will keep our readers advised of the price.

SPAIN.

The rumor that the Spanish Minister had made certain inadmissable demands of this government, is supposed to be without foundation. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"I must correct some errors in your telegraphic dispatch of yesterday.

1st. It is not true that the Spanish government insists that the Spanish Consul shall be *invited* back by our government.

2d. It is not true that the Spanish government insists that her consul shall be brought back in an American vessel.

3d. It is not true that she insists on her consular flag being saluted. She wants her national flag saluted, if her consul return in a Spanish man-of-war. And in return for this courtesy she would surrender the prisoners now in Madrid.

Now, I do not know whether Spain will get a salute or not—rather think she wont—but if we dont mean to *salute* her, let us at least, not go off *half-cocked*.

Spain is in a fix. Her government is not yet recognized by the absolute powers of Europe (Russia, Austria and Prussia,) and the Republic of the United States has just given her a box on the ear. She would like to be on friendly terms with the United States, and be rid of the tutelage of France and England. Why not try to satisfy her vanity on condition that she sell the Island of Cuba? If Spain be wise she will take a hundred millions for it—perhaps a hundred and fifty—pardon all the prisoners, give up Mr. Thrasher, have a tremendous salute fired to her flag, and then withdraw in peace from this Continent. Cuba is nothing but an alluvion of the United States anyhow."

Another Correspondent of the Sun, writing under a later date says: "There is no doubt whatever but the Spanish difficulty is substantially disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned."

The Washington papers are silent in relation to this rumor.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.

We copy from the Journal of Friday last, the following notice of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Road:

"STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, held last evening, Gen. Alexander McRae was re-elected President, having received all the individual votes cast. The vote of the State was given to John Campbell, Esq., of Weldon. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: E. B. Dudley, E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, G. Potter, A. J. DeRosset, W. A. Wright.

A resolution was passed protesting against the right of the State to cast two-fifths of the votes present as before a transfer of one-third of her interest in the company, and praying the next Legislature to remedy the evil and equalize her vote.

A vote of approval of the action of the President and Directors, in declaring a dividend of three per cent. was passed *nem con.*

A question arising whether General Harlee as President of the Wilmington and Manchester Road could cast the vote of that Company for 2100 shares of stock which that Company now owns in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, without some action on the part of the Directors of the Manchester Company authorising him so to do, a resolution was passed, recognising the right of General Harlee to take a seat in the meeting and vote accordingly.

After disposing of some other matters of minor importance, the convention adjourned this forenoon."

We shall give the official proceedings in our next.

LATEST ABOUT KOSSUTH.

BOSTON, Nov. 14. The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock this morning, and her mails for the South left at 8 o'clock.

ENGLAND. Kosuth was received, at Guildhall, London, in the most flattering manner. The address of the corporation of London was read to him by the clerk, to which he responded in the most appropriate and feeling manner.

His passage through the city of Londan was one continued triumph. In the evening a large crowd gathered around the office of the London Times, and, amid the most vociferous cheering and enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of Kossuth, burnt several copies of that paper containing articles against the Hungarian leader.

At Liverpool the most extensive preparations were making for the reception in honor of Kossuth, who was to visit that city during the first week of November. The address to him was to be presented by Lord Dudley Stuart.

The Democratic Socialists of London were furious against Kossuth, but the great mass of the people seem disposed to resent any thing that may be said against him.

A monster meeting was held at London on the night of the 31st in favor of Kossuth, at which great enthusiasm prevailed.

The captain of the American steamer Washington had tendered a free passage to New York on board his vessel to Kossuth and his family and suite, which had been accepted by him. The regular day of sailing of the Washington from Southampton was the 12th, but Mr. Crosky, the American consul, delayed her sailing to the 14th, in order to afford Kossuth an opportunity to attend the Polish and Hungarian ball on the evening of the 13th.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN RECENT ELECTIONS. A very tall and stately pyramid has been built by the Democrats (says the Boston Post.) Within a few days the noble States of Pennsylvania and Ohio have been added. The verdicts of these two States announce that the nominee of the Democracy must be the next President. California, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, Michigan, Mississippi, and even Delaware, pronounce for the Democracy and the Union by an aggregate majority of *more than fifty Thousand.* New York shows immense gains in the popular branch of the Legislature, the Assembly, in which the Democrats have cut down the large Whig majority of 36 to nothing. New York city has been redeemed from the corrupt hands of the Whigs; Francis R. Tillon is elected record to by 1300 majority over F. A. Tallmadge; Thomas J. Oakley and Joesph S. Bosworth, Democrats, are chosen Judges of the Supreme Court of the city. Albany, too, has repudiated the rule of the Whigs. The majority of the State ticket is not so decided as could have been wished, but will doubtless turn out quite equal to the telegraphic reports. If Wisconsin has been lost to the Democrats, it is by a *coalition* of the Whigs with the free soilers and abolitionists of all sorts. That is a game that can hardly be played in the Presidential election.

Richmond Enquirer.

Hurrah for Democracy! The recent results have *shaken* Whiggery to its very centre; we expect soon to see it *fall.*

RESCUE OF SHADRACH. Morris, the negro lawyer, charged with aiding in the rescue of the slave Shadrach, was tried at Boston and acquitted on the 12th instant. The others engaged in this rescue will not, it is thought, be tried at all.

Well, Shadrach escaped and is now in Canada. One of the persons who aided in his rescue from the hands of the officers, has been tried and acquitted; and it is now coolly announced that the others will not be tried!

The hands have commenced laying heavy Iron one the Raleigh and Gaston Road at the end at Gaston. About one mile and a half has been laid, and that in a superior manner. We are informed that there is iron enough to keep the hands already engaged at work till the first cargo of iron contracted for, arrives, by which time more hands will be engaged and the work prosecuted to a speedy completion.

Warrenton News.

We understand that Dr. R. P. Ashe, formerly of this district, has been re-elected Sheriff of San Joaquin district, California. This district includes the city of Stockton. Dr. Ashe is brother of Hon. W. S. Ashe, representative from this district. *Wil. Journ.*

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES INTO GEORGIA. In the Legislature of Georgia, on the 3d instant, Mr. McDougald, of Muscogee county, presented a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into that State for purposes of sale. The bill past a first reading.

PITTSBOROUGH, Nov. 12th, 1851.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard:

My attention has recently been called to a paragraph in the Fayetteville Observer of the 21st of January last, which I beg to notice through the columns of your paper.

Sometime during the last winter, the Washington Republic published a gross perversion of the character and contents of a letter of mine addressed to Gen. Saunders, accompanied by an evasive denial of one of its statements. Nearly the whole whig press in this State, without having the justice or manliness to publish the letter itself, published this false version of it, accompanied by comments of their own. Foremost in zeal, at least, was the Raleigh Register. The puerile and vulgar abuse of that free-soil journal is beneath my notice. But the Fayetteville Observer, in publishing the article from the Republic in reference to my letter, employs the following language:

"The Raleigh Register says that Mr. Rencher held very different language in Washington City when on his return from Boston."

In the numbers of the Register which have come under my view since my return to the State, I find no such assertion; but personal respect for the Editor of the Observer makes me unwilling to believe that he would give circulation to such a falsehood without having some clear authority for doing so; and I therefore pronounce the assertion, wherever it comes from or by whomsoever authorized, as totally and absolutely false. While I entertain the most profound respect for the intelligence and personal worth of the President and his Cabinet, I hold and have always held in utter condemnation as well the high toned federal principles which have thus far marked his administration, as the tardy and inefficient measures which were adopted by it to secure the execution of the fugitive-slave law.

The sentiments and opinions expressed in my letter to Gen. Saunders are those I held and expressed at Washington and elsewhere—then and now. Subsequent events have verified and confirmed them almost to the very letter; while the fatal error of the administration in having relied too implicitly upon the local authorities of Boston for the execution of the fugitive-slave law, resulted in scenes which overwhelmed them, brought disgrace upon the country, and put in still greater jeopardy a law so vital to the interests of the South, and to the Union of the States. It would be considered unkind and ungenerous in me to review the former errors of the administration, or to point to their melancholy results. The President has since seen and confessed his errors, and adopted more vigorous measures; but unfortunately for the country, his policy was not changed *unt l there was only one other alternalive left hi ", and not until after the spirit of disorder and fanaticism had grown stronger and more formidable by success.*

With great respect

Your ob't. servant,

A. RENCHER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.
Philanthropic Hall, Nov. 14, 1851.

Since it has appeared meet to God in the administration of his wisdom to take from the number of the living unto himself, our much esteemed member, Hon. RICHARD HINES, of Raleigh, it is our melancholy duty to offer this sincere tribute of respect to his honored memory.

Therefore be it unanimously Resolved by the members of the Philanthropic Society,

1st. That while willingly submitting to the decrees of Heaven, we deplore the death of one who has not only reflected honor on our principles and Society, but also upon the State, and whose loss will be deeply felt by all; but that in our affliction we have the consolation of knowing that all his aims were shaped by morality, honesty and truth, and that by a due exercise of virtue and wisdom he attained to the highest excellence.

Resolved, 2d. That we truly sympathise with this bereaved family in the loss of one whose place, both in their hearts and homes, will ever remain vacant, and that we tender them our condolence and the confident hope that he may hereafter receive the fit reward of true worth.

Resolved, 3d. That in testimony of our regard for his character and memory, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, with the request that they be published.

JOHN M. MICKLE,
CHARLES S. BRYAN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH. } *Com.*

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Nov. 12, 1851.

Whereas, it hath entered into the wisdom and purposes of God, to recall unto himself the life of our beloved member, MARK BENNETT, of Edgecombe County, the sad but willing duty devolves on us, of expressing this tribute to his memory.

Therefore be it unanimously Resolved,

1st. That we, the members of the Philanthropic Society, while submitting with due reverence to the power which ordained the event, regret in it the loss of one who honored our principles and adorned our pursuits; that we believe energy, morality and truth to have been the guides of his actions, virtue, wisdom and proper greatness the objects of his life, and the exercise of these qualities during his brief presence among us, promised the fulfilment of all his hopes.

Resolved, 2d. That we deeply deplore the severe affliction and irreparable bereavement, which his parents and relatives have sustained—that we tender to them our true sympathy and the consolation of our belief that he will receive in a future life the high rewards of human merits.

Resolved, 3d. That in testimony of regard to the character and memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and we invite the members of the Dialectic Society to join us in this token of respect to one so worthy of its bestowment.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Tarboro' Press, Biblical Recorder, and North Carolina Standard, with a request that they be published in the same.

THOS. H. GILLIAM,
W. D. BARNES,
JOHN W. MOORE. } *Com.*

WARRENTON FEMALE SEMINARY. The examination in this Institution commenced on Wednesday of last week and occupied that and the succeeding day. We were present most of the time and were much pleased at the proficiency manifested by the different classes in the studies upon which they were examined. We might go on and eneumerate the various classes examined, from the ordinary to the more advanced branches of study and remark upon each; but we conceive it altogether unnecessary, as the reputation of the School is too well established and its high character too well appreciated to need a particular description or eulogium to add to either.

We were struck, on entering the Seminary, by the numerous and beautiful specimens of Painting, both in Oil and Water colors, and the samples of Needlework, which almost litterally covered the walls. Many of the paintings, especially in Oil, were extremely beautiful and finely finished. The intermission during both days between the examination of the classes, was occupied by reading compositions, many of which showed much judgment and excellence, and all were well written.

The Concert on Wednesday evening was attended by a crowded audience, all of whom we believe were highly delighted by the performance. The next session commences on the 15th of January, 1852.

Warrenton News.

GRESHAM'S HOTEL, WELDON, N. C. We have not been requested to call attention, editorially, to Mr. Gresham's advertisement, and therefore we do it the more readily, for the purpose of saying, that in no Hotel in North Carolina did we ever find neater and better accommodations than at Guion's at Raleigh, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Gresham superintended it (a remark which will not less apply to the same Hotel as now conducted by Mr. Guion himself,) and at the Henderson Hotel, which they subsequently kept. In our endeavor last Summer, with a large party of fellow travellers, to find Gresham's Hotel at Weldon, we made a woful mistake by getting into Whitfield's. Those who wish to find Gresham, when the cars arrive after night, should be careful to go ten steps beyond the glare of lights from the Hotel which stands immediately by the side of the cars. *Fay. Obs.*

A St. Louis paper tells us a story of a disconsolate widower, who, on seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed, with tears in his eyes: 'Well, I've lost cows, but I never had anything to cut me like this.'

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1851.

Mr. Editor, The U. S. frigate Mississippi, but not with Kossuth on board, arrived here yesterday. The "Governor of Hungary," as Kossuth styles himself, will be here in a week, having determined, for certain reasons to remain in England ten days. He had sixty companions with him on board the frigate, sharers in his captivity in Turkey. Of these forty-two have come on in the Mississippi, two went ashore at Smyrna, and sixteen remained with Kossuth in England.

It appears that all the narratives of Kossuth's disagreement with Capt. Long of the American frigate, were gratuitous. Kossuth and the Captain were upon the most amicable terms, and K. expresses himself in the warmest language of encomium when alluding to the vessel and all its officers. Indeed, three of the Hungarian officers called at a newspaper office here yesterday, and challenged the editor, because he had published an account of a difficulty between K. and the commander of the frigate, and attributed it to Kossuth's impetuosity of temperament.

A public letter to our Mayor, from the pen of Kossuth, appeared in the papers this morning. It gives as a reason for his detention in England his duties as a patriot, a father, and as a man. His children are to be put to school there. He will probably come over in the Asia, which was to have left Liverpool on Saturday last. The Hungarians who have arrived here are fine looking men, well made, apparently enjoy excellent health, and are in good spirits, though very poor, $2500 only being divided amongst them, and this was presented to them by the generous Sultan of Turkey. The women are quite handsome generally, and dressed, some of them in the oriental costume, and some in the English. The men are similarly habited, some in turbans, and some in hats. They form a very picturesque group.

The steamer brings, also, a lively account of the success of Mr. Sillsbee, the actor of Yankee parts, from this country. He made a wonderful hit in London—receives his $600 per week salary, besides being eulogized by every press extravagantly. He is popular in this country and well merits this triumph.

Catharine Hayes has quarrelled with her manager here, has thrown up all her engagements as a vocalist, and retired for a time to Staten Island in disgust. We said that, after Jenny Lind, she must prove a failure. She has.

We had a great conflagration here on Monday, two large warehouses in Maiden Lane were destroyed. Where *is* the Fire Annihilator? We wish they would hurry up the manufactory of the Machines. Let us see if they will extinguish a blaze.

Mr. Howland of the great commercial firm of Howland & Aspinwall, died suddenly on Sunday last; the celebrated surgeon Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, died here on Monday.

In marriages we have to report the wedding of Miss Mary Taylor, a celebrated American actress, here, to Mr. Ewing, late manager of the National Theatre. Mrs. Rodgers, of Barnum's Museum, a widow, has married again. So they go.

The weather is bright, clear, cold and lively. Two of the most important witnesses against the colored men, arrested in Pennsylvania for treason have escaped from prison, and passed through this city last night.

VERITAS.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic]

Election of Mr. Toombs as United States Senator from Georgia—The Constitutional Union Platform.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13. Mr. Toombs was yesterday elected a United States Senator from Georgia, in the place of Mr. Berrien, by the Legislature, without opposition. He addressed a large concourse of citizens in the evening at the State House; and announced that the Constitutional Union party will adhere for the present to an isolated and independent organization and name; that it will not send delegates to or be represented in either of the National Whig or Democratic conventions next year; that it will wait until these Conventions have assembled and set forth their principles and candidates before the country before determining which side it will array itself on.

Mr. Toombs also asserted that, as an indispensable condition for the support of the Union party of Georgia, the National Convention, whether Whig or Democratic, with which it may coalesce, must adopt the Compromise platform: that this condition complied with, the Constitutional Union party of Georgia will hold itself free to unite in the support of the candidate for the Presidency of either the National Democratic or National Whig Convention.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

New York Elections.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. The complete returns from the State, estimating the vote of Cataraugus and Greene counties from partial returns, and taking the official vote of one of the candidates in a few of the other counties as the official vote of the other candidates in the same counties, elect—

John C. Wright, (dem.) for comptroller, 624 majority.

Henry S. Randall, (dem.) for secretary of State, 1,383 majority.

Levi S. Chatfield, (dem.,) for attorney general, 608 majority.

Jas. M. Cook, (whig,) for State treasurer, 227 majority.

Wm. J. McAlpine, (dem.,) for state engineer, 268 majority.

Henry Fitzhugh, (whig,) for canal commissioner, 658 majority.

All the above, excepting Chatfield, were on the Union ticket. Storms (dem.,) is elected prison inspector; Johnson (dem.,) judge of the court of appeals.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.

The steamer Louisiana, from Galveston, with dates to the 7th arrived here to-day. We learn by her that all the American troops, on the Rio Grande, except those stationed at Ringgold barracks, had deserted the service of this government and gone over to join the insurgents in Mexico. The Mexican government had placed Gen. Uraga at the head of 5,000 troops for the purpose of suppressing the revolution.

COUNTY COURT. Next week will be held our County Court, and we hope to see many of our old friends from a distance. Our town at present seems to exhibit a state of unprecedented prosperity. Every Store is occupied. Since last Court, two new and estimable citizens—STANMIRE, Clothier, and LOUGEE, Jeweler—have taken up their abode among us. Others have been here to settle but could not find houses. The new bell for the Court House has arrived, and its majestic tones will, we hope, next Monday announce to our people that the "blind goddess" is still respected in Old Wayne.

We would impress upon our people the vast importance of patronising, as far as practicable, in their trading, the products of home industry. When we thus begin mutually to aid each other, we retain our money in our own borders, and eventually reach a state of independence, impossible to be attained, while we allow it to be carried abroad.

Goldsborough Republican & Patriot.

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. James Wilkison of Cumberland, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John McNatt, dec'd.

In Robeson county, on the 7th inst., Mr. Alexander McLeod to Miss Flora, daughter of Col. D. McQueen, all of the said county.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., Mr. Duncan Philips to Miss Mary Risen.

In Edgecombe county, on Tuesday evening last, by Elisha Cromwell, Esq., Mr. John Whitley, of Martin county, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Rev. John H. Daniel.

In Franklin County, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, by Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, Dr. Thomas C. Arrington, of Hilliardston, to Miss Anna E. Lankford, daughter of J. E. Lankford, Esq.

DIED,

In Chapel Hill, on the 11th instant, in the 18th year of his age, Mark Bennett, son of Rev. Mark Bennett, of Edgecombe.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., Capt. John Stewart, in the 43d year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 5th instant, Theophilus S. Underwood, Esq., aged 38 years.

In Warrenton, on the 8th instant, Edward Lloyd, infant son of Hon. D. and Anne K. Turner, in the 5th year of his age.

In Halifax, on the 29th October, Mr. Jesse R. Clapton, a young man of much promise.

At his residence, in Warren county, on the 2d inst., Mr. James Arrington, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

JOHNSON & CO'S PEOPLE'S CIRCUS,

Will perform in Raleigh, on Saturday 22d, and Monday the 24th November.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 2 and 7½ P. M. Admission, 50 cents—Children and Servants, 25 cents.

Composed of the cream of the Southern and Western Amphitheatrical establishments, consisting of a greater variety of performances than have ever yet had the honor of appearing in this section of the country, will make their first debut in Raleigh on Saturday the 22d and Monday the 24th of November, 1851, upon which occasion a series of Arenic entertainments will be presented, immeasurably superior to any hitherto advanced by any rival establishment; executed in chief by the following artistes, who, either individually or collectively, can

DEFY THE WORLD.

W. O. DALE, the accomplished equestrian, gymnast and invincible *somerset champion*, whose renown is coeval with the equestrian profession.

GEORGE SARGENT, the veteran dramatic and scenic artist. His Shaksperian delineations have, by the first judges on either hemisphere, been pronounced the most finished equestrian performances ever presented to the admirers of the most classic performances of the arena.

WM. B. STOUT,

The indomitable *two, four and six horse rider*; the fearless intrepidity evinced by this "nonpareil" of the profession, has distanced beyond cavil or despite any "mushroom" compeer, who might have had the hardihood to question his superiority.

WM. ROTCHFORD,

The most versatile performer of the age; the fearless equestrian, *double somerset prodigy*, and general favorite of the arena; the promptness, style and daring intrepidity with which he executes the most hazardous and complicated feats, has attained for him the appellation of "Th Chrichton" of the cirque.

W. AYMER,

An equestrian of acknowledged excellence and a performer without an equal upon "the equilibrium of the globe;" this difficult and exciting act can only be seen in its perfection in the performance of this master of the art.

A. LEVI,

An acknowledged star in every department of the Amphitheatre.

J. E. FISHER,

The fearless and astonishing performer upon the "corde volante," and flexible phenomenon.

J. BURT,

The classic leader of the gymnastic troupe, and tutor of the far-famed "Roschius"—Le Jeune Burt, so lauded in the bills and advertisements of a certain Company at present extant.

J. WORLAND,

The extraordinary Tumbler, somerset man, and general buffoon.

E. BEBEE,

The classical Pyramid Artiste, and a contemporary of Fisher in his flexible wonders, together with an infinite number of secondary Artistes, who would be paraded as *features* in the catalogue of attractions held forth by most other establishments.

THE CLOWNS

Are each famed for originality, humor, wit, and in short every requisite which should comprise the model of a faultless jester; the name of

BEN JENNINGS

Is alone sufficient to conjure up ideas of mirth and vivacity. Wherever this master spirit of Momus has appeared, he has left an impression, never to be eradicated by any of his would-be compeers and imitators; and assisted by his motely brother, the famous

JOHN MAY;

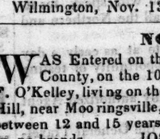
They present a "duo" of comicality which even the most egotistic rivals must acknowledge

IMPOSSIBLE TO EQUAL.

It is only necessary to mention that the Brass Band is under the supervision of Mr. H. GAUL, to convince the most skeptical of its super-excellence over any other connected with any Company in the South or West.

There will be a grand procession into each place on the day of exhibition, preceded by the Band Chariot, drawn by 10 beautifully matched CREAM COLORED HORSES, containing the *Brass Band.*

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,
such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open about the 20th of this month, a large and well selected Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., which he proposes to sell at reduced prices for cash.

He hopes by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock, and by untiring zeal and strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

☞ Farmers who have not purchased their Negroes SHOES, would find it to their interest not to do so until they examine his stock.

H. O. GILL.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17, 1851. 6—tf.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

NOTICE.

WAS Entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 10th of November, 1851, by Jas. F. O'Kelley, living on the road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, near Mooringsville, a white Horse, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, shod all round, rather sorry, no brands. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

November 13th, 1851. 5—

NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family as a House-keeper, either in town or country. She would have no objection to taking charge of a public house. She would also, if desired, in addition to her duties as House-keeper, give instruction to the Children of the family in the rudiments of an English education.

Letters directed to A. B., Standard office, will meet with prompt attention.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1851. 4—3t.

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

☞ I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.
SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROFESSOR DEENSZINY, Miniature and Aquarell Painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised the fine arts in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his work may be seen at the two Book Stores, who have kindly granted that permission, and with whom orders for his services may be left, and which will receive prompt attention. He gives lessons in different styles of painting. Dwelling Guion's Hotel, Room No. 16.

November 14, 1851. 4—3t.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the
NOVELTY WORKS
IN THE
CITY OF RALEIGH,
North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,
Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,
MACHINERY,
of every description,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
in every variety,
SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small
STEAM ENGINES
for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to
SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.
4—

November 14, 1851.

The Star will please copy.

Printing Press for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Press on which the North Carolina Herald has for some time been printed, together with all types and materials thereto belonging. There are two presses belonging to the establishment, but an outlay of some ten dollars would be necessary to fit one of them for use. There is a good assortment of job type, for country or village work. The type used in printing the Herald and Evergreen are but little worn, and consist of 3 fonts of Brevier on Long Primer body, 2 of Bourgeois, 1 of Long Primer, and 3 of Small Pica. The office is supplied with every thing necessary to print a weekly paper of medium size, or a neat monthly Magazine form.

The two Presses and all articles belonging to the establishment, half a keg of News Ink, and several reams of paper will be sold on terms extremely inviting, either for cash or promissory notes well secured. Any steady practical printer can do well with the establishment, in publishing a paper or by job work alone. For any further information address the undersigned at Ashborough, Randolph county, N. C. R. H. BROWN.

Ashborough, Nov. 7, 1851. 4—2tpd.

To all whom it may Concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent. BURR PECK.

N. B. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent. B. P.

NOTICE.

HAVING seen the above notice published in the Raleigh Standard, under date the 8th of February, 1851, to avoid mi apprehension, we hereby notify the public that we have full authority to sell "Buck's Patent *Improved* Cooking Stove" to any person whatever, anywhere. Our agent in Raleigh, Mr WM. J. LOUGEE, is fully authorized to sell for us the above Stoves.

BOOTH & SOMMERS,
Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 27, 1851. 3—3t.

A New Historical Romance.

THE LADY AND THE PRIEST. By Mrs. Maberly. Price 25 cents. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

MASONIC INSTITUTE.
GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$30 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	20 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—8tw.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large falling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as a residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort, or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow land.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes. The title is unquestionable

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104— 6w.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Brilliant Chance for Speculators.
PYFER & CO.

THE FAR-FAMED AND OLD ESTABLISHED *EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,*

No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose bright and luminous fame (of thirty-three years standing) has traversed from the unfruitful country of the ice-bound Esquimaux to the liquifying region of the idolatrous Hindoo, and monthly exhibit to the world the sale and prompt payment in

GOLD AND SILVER

A galaxy of Brilliant Prizes, ranging from $1000 to $50,000, that far excel the achievements of any Lottery Agent in the AMERICAN UNION, now present to the citizens of the United States a programme of unexcelled Schemes to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., in November, 1851.

Rich and Splendid Prizes!

ALL SOLD AND PAID

BY PYFER & CO.

$35,000, Whole Ticket, sent to a club in N. Carolina.
$25,000, Half Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia
6,000, Whole Tickets was sold to South Carolina.
4,000, Half Tickets was sold to Ohio.
8,000, Package of Quarter Tickets sold to a club in Pennsylvania.

☞ All communications answered by return mail.

☞ Bank Drafts payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ *One order to Pyfer & Co. will realize a Splendid Fortune.*

☞ You have only to enclose the amount you wish to invest in letter strongly sealed and direct to

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	5 of 12,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
10	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
17	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
19	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 50
20	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	35 00
27	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

November 1, 1851. 102—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S
PATENT COMPOUND
WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

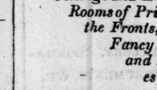
WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

ROCKY MOUNT TO WASHINGTON.



THE Stage from Rocky Mount to Washington will run as follows under the new schedule: Leave Rocky Mount every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock, P. M., same days. Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at ½ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Rocky Mount at 5 o'clock, P. M., same days, in time for passengers to take the cars going North.

Fare from Rocky Mount to Tarborough,		$1 50
" " "	Sparta,	2 00
" " "	Falkland,	2 50
" " "	Greenville,	3 50
" " "	Pactolus,	4 00
" " "	Washington,	5 00
" Tarborough to Sparta,		50
" "	Falkland,	1 00
" "	Greenville,	2 00

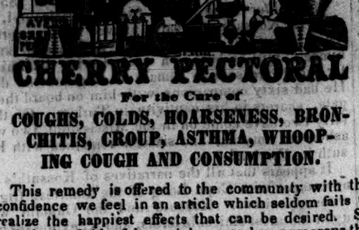
Passengers are allowed to carry one trunk of ordinary size—extra trunk of large size half the above prices; packages, &c. in proportion.

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington, C. Rountree, Greenville, or

GEORGE HOWARD, Tarborough.

October 29, 1851. 892—w3w.

Job Printing
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print: Office



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO., GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer,

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.
President of N. C. Rail Road.
103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD, Greensboro', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
103—4tw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
October 16, 1851. 001

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforth on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,
One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.
Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.
Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tlD.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.
August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at
EVANS & COOKE'S.
August 30, 1851. 86—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at
EVANS & COOKE'S.
August 27, 1851. 86—

New Humorous Work.

THE Widow Rugby's Husband, and other Alabama Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 13th, 1851. 99—

A Manual of Roman Antiquities,

FROM the most recent German Works, with a description of the City of Rome, &c. By Charles Anthon, L.L. D. With numerous Illustrations. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

MONTHLIES.

HARPERS' Magazine for Nov. Also the International. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh Nov. 3d, 1851. 1—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

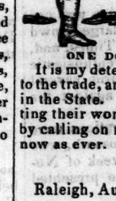
The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.
Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of **Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,** carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.
October 1, 1851. 95—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

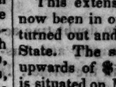
W. W. HOLDEN.
August 6, 1851 80—tf.

Animal Magnetism.

LETTERS to a candid enquirer on Animal Magnetism, by William Gregory, M. D. F. R. S. E., Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1851. 1—

A RARE CHANCE!
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,
At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.



IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles